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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1402)

Name of Candidate	Ayasha Shaikh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	417781
Center	Dewas	Date	21/6/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What was the policy of apartheid prevalent in South Africa? Highlight the role played by prominent African leaders in bringing an end to it.

(150 words) 10

दक्षिण अफ्रीका में प्रचलित रंगभेद की नीति क्या थी? इसकी समाप्ति में प्रमुख अफ्रीकी नेताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Apartheid was a racial policy led by white minority government of Daniel Malan

Policy of apartheid

1) African population was segregated into 'tribal areas'

2) No right to vote given

3) Freedom of movement was restricted with passes

4) Inter race marriages were declared illegal

5) Suppression of communism Act called all dissent illegal and as act of treason

However, this policy was resisted by formation of African National congress and its leaders such as:

1) Nelson Mandela - led non violent protest and were resort later to violent underground resistance. He ~~w~~ spent

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about 26 years in prison and won Nobel Prize for his efforts.

2) Desmond Tutu - he attracted international attention towards apartheid and won Nobel Peace Prize in 1984.

3) Oliver Tambo - provided free legal aid to African's affected by apartheid policy.

4) Robert Sobukwe - he founded & headed Pan Africanist Congress that led anti apartheid movement.

Anti - apartheid movement also drew international support from UN, leaders like M.K Gandhi too supported it.

~~It~~ Thus, it finally came to an end by I free election of Africa.

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2. To what extent was the Treaty of Versailles responsible for World War II? (150 words) 10

वर्साय की संधि किस सीमा तक द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के लिए उत्तरदायी थी?

Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919 between Germany and Allied forces (British, US and France)

Components of Treaty of Versailles

- Germany was put in 'war guilt' and an indemnity of £6,600 million was to be paid to the allied power.
- Saar coal mine was taken by League of Nations
- Rhineland was permanently demilitarised for 15 yrs.
- Territories of Germany were taken and distributed among allied powers according to their secret alliances.

However, this treaty was responsible for World War II as:

1) The war guilt and humiliation at the conference (Paris Peace) led to extreme nationalism and fascism.

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2) Economic sanctions were very heavy to be paid and resulted in large scale inflation

3) Germany's main coal field were taken as a result worsening its economy.

4) Nazi Propaganda was established by spreading discontent towards Parliament for the "dictated peace".

However, Treaty of Versailles was not the main cause of world war II. The economic conditions post I world war further worsened by the Great Depression and political ambitions of Japan and Italy were also a cause.

Thus, Treaty of Versailles was one of the prominent not sole reason of world war II.

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3. Non-alignment was an attempt by newly independent countries, including India, to keep colonialism and imperialism at bay. Comment.

(150 words) 10

गुटनिरपेक्षता वस्तुतः भारत सहित नव स्वतंत्र देशों का उपनिवेशवाद और साम्राज्यवाद को दूर रखने का एक प्रयास था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Non alignment ~~to~~ movement [NAM] was formed at the forefront of cold war at Bandung conference by the newly independent countries of India, Egypt, Indonesia, yogoslavia and Ghana.

It was mainly directed by following reasons.

1) The countries did not want to attach to a particular block. of US/USSR or particularly communism v/s capitalism.

2) They wanted an independent framework and not dictated by a superpower as was done by Pakistan on joining SEATO, CENTO.

3) The power blocks of Soviet and US were largely divided by formation of NATO and Warsaw Pact. Joining any of them

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would lead to rivalry of other.

4) 3) Heavy militarisation during the cold war and aligning to one of the axis would be artificial development and would even cause military rule as was seen in Pakistan.

The NAM was thus, an effort to generate and implement sovereignty and independence of the newly formed countries.

It was largely successful in forming a distinct identity of the countries and thus, has helped India immensely.

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4. Most of the factors responsible for Scramble for Africa had to do with events in Europe. Discuss. (150 words) 10

अफ्रीका के बंटवारे के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकांश कारक यूरोप में घटित घटनाक्रमों से संबंधित थे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Africa before colonialisation was divided into various linguistic and ethnic communities.

The Scramble for Africa was mainly influenced by Europe's events as:

1) Congo was seized by Berlin after technological advancements of steam boats further inviting other European countries in competition of colonies.

2) The territories were further bartered by European countries on basis of 'give and take'

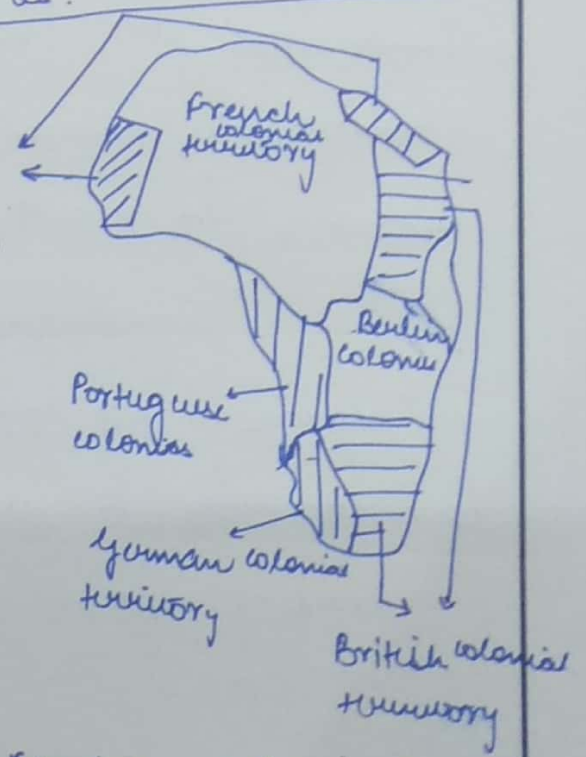

Fig 4.1 - colonies of European countries in Africa (1900)

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3) Growing tensions for territory was cooled down by 'Berlin conference that advocated each and everyone's right to colonies. except the inhabitant of Africa itself.

4) Berlin conference - at which a ruler divided the territories of African map even without noticing the ethnic and cultural dissimilarities.

The demarcation of border by European countries for exploitation of resources is a major disaster that still can be seen in ethnic clashes of Africa. For ex.: recent Sudan and South Sudan clashes.

Thus, the scramble of Africa was a major blunder with its bruise still visible in entirety of African continent.

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5. Despite the initial promise, the potential of Bhoodan and Gramdan movement remained essentially underutilized. Discuss. (150 words) 10

शुरुआत में आशाएं जगाने के बावजूद, भूदान और ग्रामदान आंदोलन की क्षमताओं का वास्तव में उपयोग नहीं किया जा सका। चर्चा कीजिए।

Bhoodan and Gramdan movement were a major land reform movements led by Vinobha Bhave.

It had ~~many~~ a huge potential as :

→ formation of constructive workers, Sarvodaya had more grassroot level approach.

→ Padyatra was a major mass movement post independence

→ 1/6th of the land was to be donated by landlords and thus adopt a poor hands community building approach

→ Target was of 50 million acres of Bhoodan ~~but~~ and had collected about 4.5m acres by 1957 alone.

But, the movement lost its shine and remained underutilised as :

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1) Loss of leadership post death of ~~Mr.~~ Acharya Bhave.

2) Gramdan was mainly successful in villages where class differentiation was not pronounced.

3) Redistribution of land was the main problem of how much and whom to be alloted land on what basis

4) Collected land was not ~~vee~~ fertile enough. as only 650,000 acres was actually distributed by 1957.

5) Over time, the movement was altogether vanished. ~~For~~ Like Bihar government abolished state Bhoodan Committee in 1999 for not redistributing any land for over 40 years.

However, the movement made a significant impact by creating a moral ambience

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6. Concerns for national security, its national ideals and emulation of the imperialistic behaviours of Western powers, are important factors in understanding the emergence of Japan as an imperial power. Comment. (150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताएं, इसके राष्ट्रीय आदर्श और पश्चिमी शक्तियों के साम्राज्यवादी व्यवहार का अनुकरण, एक साम्राज्यवादी शक्ति के रूप में जापान के उद्भव को समझने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण कारक हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Japan emerged as an imperialistic power due to following reasons:

1) National security

- Russo-Japan war and China-Japan war made it apprehensive of having strong army.
- Meiji restoration and formation of Diet (Parliament) also emphasised on supremacy
- US's annexation of 2 ports was treated as a direct threat making Meiji Kingdom more stringent on power occupation

2) National ideals:

- Mass education and formation of hysteria as king as ideal and god sent.
- The ideals of Japan supremacy was widely circulated and propagated.

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3) Imperialistic behaviour of Western countries :

- US was particularly suppressing Japan's sovereignty by regular intervention
- Sphere of Influence being carved out in China and US's open door policy further aggravated Japan's imperialism
- The rising number of colonies by European countries and their exploitation also justified Japan's movement at that particular time. (1800 - 1900)

Therefore Japan's imperialism and thirst of territory was a combined effect of the mentioned points.

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7. The Sykes-Picot agreement had consequences that can still be seen in West Asia. Examine. (150 words) 10

साइक्स-पिको समझौते के परिणामों को अभी भी पश्चिम एशिया में देखा जा सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Sykes- Picot agrement was a secret agrement between Britain and France during world War I.

According to the agrement:

→ The Otoman empire post the war had to be divided along the spheres of influence giving exclusive rights to them ~~countrit~~ for trading.

The agrement was although exposed by Russian publica-tion. but had consequences as:

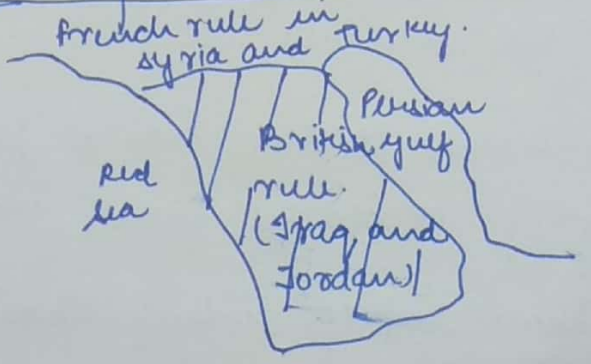

Fig 7.1: Sykes Picot agrement map.

→ ISIS claims its one of the goal to reverse the effects, causing huge loss to the world.

→ artificialy created nation - states often

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were in direct conflict with national identity like that of Iraq.

→ Issue for national home of Jews - Palestine was also discussed among the agreement without even consulting Arab nations. This is major bone of contention in West Asian Politics.

→ Religious identity was ambigiously dismissed over national identity. which is one of the reason of the sectarian strife in the countries.

West Asian politics has a prolonged history of clashes from Ottoman empire, Arabian empires which has further been deepened by the agreements of European countries.

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8. The involvement of local voluntary organizations or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) has been an important feature of environmental movements in India. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

स्थानीय स्वयंसेवी संगठनों या गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (NGOs) की भागीदारी भारत में पर्यावरणीय आंदोलनों की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता रही है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

NGOs are voluntary organisation formed for serving society through movements, voluntary actions.

The environmental movements in India are mainly led by NGO because:

1) They provide mass acknowledgements of the issue. Like Narmada Bachao Andolan by Medha Patkar

2) They ensure non-violent protest making attractive to the activist. For ex: Aarey forest colony deforestation protest

3) Ensure legal angles to the environment conservation. Like NGO Vanashakti filed pilition for Sanjay National Park deforestation

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4) The basis of NGO's protest is 'help yourself' and know your rights that cause mass participation.

However, they face certain challenges like:

1) Often people resort to violence and can cause heavy casualities. Like Sterlite protest in Tuthicorin.

2) Issue of sustainable development v/s environment conservation causes rift between NGOs and governments leading to lathicharges.

3) Big corporations often resort to legal luminaries and common people get dragged into it. Like - Pepsi filing complaint against farmers growing potatoes

Therefore, the role of NGOs in environment activism is very important and be encouraged backed by scientific knowledge as done by CSE.

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9. What do you understand by neocolonialism? How is it different from colonialism? (150 words) 10

नव-उपनिवेशवाद से आप क्या समझते हैं? यह उपनिवेशवाद से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

Neocolonialism term was coined by Ghana President Nkrumah. According to which -

Neocolonialism is a way of exploiting economic patterns of developing or least developed countries by developed countries through ways like currency peg, MNCs, legal sanctions of WTO or multilateral treaties.

Colonialism and Neocolonialism both deal with:- exploiting economy of less developed country.

- greater profits to developed country like fiscal deficit in their favour.
- ensures that developing countries remain a supplier of raw material.

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While they both differ on following grounds

Criteria of difference	Colonialism	Neo colonialism
Presence of master colonialist	Master colonialist is physically present in country. Ex.: British in India.	Not present physically but through treaties, MNCs.
Nature of exploitation	Direct exploitation by harnessing raw material and sending to parent colony	Indirect exploitation of ~~por~~ country to give raw material and import finished goods.
Nature of state	Governed by parent country through governor generals as was seen in India.	Sovereign state. Self governed but economic advantages favour the superior country

Thus, neocolonialism is also a great threat to an independent functioning of a country and should be thoroughly checked according to its own economy.

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10. What were the reasons for India intervening militarily in Bangladesh's war of independence in 1971? **(150 words) 10**

वर्ष 1971 में बांग्लादेश के मुक्ति संग्राम में भारत द्वारा सैन्य हस्तक्षेप करने के कारण क्या थे?

India intervened in Bangladesh's war of independence on various grounds such as:

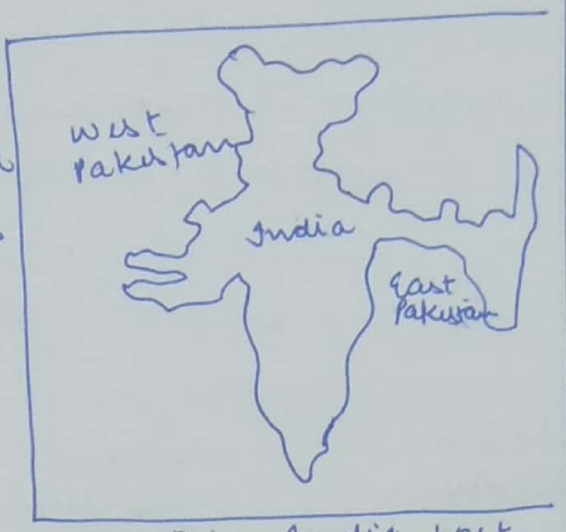

Fig 10.1: India post independence.

1) Strategic reason: having a hostile neighbour would be disastrous for a country, with India already had war with China (1962) and Pakistan (1965)

2) Humanitarian grounds of aligning with the right as East Pak. declared war on ~~the~~ account of discrimination and sovereignty.

3) Political grounds of refugee crisis and mass migration of Bangladeshis was leading to self turmoil of India as reflected in Assam Accord of 1982.

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4) growing economic crisis and ethnic clashes due to inflow of migrants and particularly India was a closed economy at that time and it had to intervene to stop the war.

The effects of direct intervention were

- hostilities with Pakistan
- great burden on economy.
- increased India's secular stand worldwide
- peace in South Asia
- Political turmoil post war as seen in emergency of 1975.

Thus, the military intervention was though needed ~~for~~ was a costly affair for Indian subcontinent.

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11. The failures of February revolution were the primary reasons behind October revolution in Russia. Examine. Also, discuss the consequences of October revolution for Russia and the world. (250 words) 15

फरवरी क्रांति की विफलताएँ रूस में अक्टूबर क्रांति के लिए उत्तरदायी प्राथमिक कारण थीं। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, रूस और विश्व के लिए अक्टूबर क्रांति के परिणामों की विवेचना कीजिए।

February revolution and October revolution led the Russian empire to a socialist empire.

February revolution (1917): autocratic rule of czar led to mere existence of Duma (Parliament) causing rise of Lenin and formation of Provincial government.

Failure of February revolution:

1) Provincial government didn't withdraw from war which was the main demand.

2) It did nothing to overcome the agrarian crisis faced by common mass.

3) Russian economy was already in turmoil due to war expenses and famine.

Provincial government that was formed proved

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to be futile, further causing October revolution.

October Revolution :

- Lenin further rose to power by "No support for Provincial government all ~~all~~ powers to soviet"
- Bolsheviks overthrew the government

Result of October Revolution for Russia

1) Adoption of Decree of Peace which led to withdraw from war.
2) Adoption of Decree of land that abolished private property.
3) Adoption of socialism

Effects of October Revolution for ~~Russia~~ World

1) Led to widespread call for adoption of socialism as a model of economy. Especially Indian nationalist like JL Nehru.
2) Gave way to ~~adoption of pe~~ entry of US in World War I.

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by withdrawal of Russia as now allied power asked its help.

3) The political turmoil and freedom fighting models of Bolsheviks and Menshevik particularly led to revolutionary activities in colonies of the European countries. For ex: India's role in revolutionary activities in British colonies.

Therefore the 2 revolutions set a unprecedented model of mass movement for reform that further inspired the colonies and world to follow.

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12. Stating the reasons for the outbreak of the Vietnam War, discuss how it became a major theatre of the Cold War. (250 words) 15

वियतनाम युद्ध के प्रारंभ होने के कारणों को रेखांकित करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह शीत युद्ध का एक प्रमुख केंद्र कैसे बन गया।

Vietnam war was a major groundplay of cold war in 1970.

Causes of Vietnam War and its course

1) During II world war, France lost control of Vietnam to Japan.

2) Nationalist movement led by Ho Chin Minh were communist in nature and ~~after~~ France tried to again gain its colonies.

3) Vietnam wanted independence and France was aided by British and later US against communism ~~according~~ (guided by Truman doctrine)

4) US directly intervened in Vietnam giving support to South Vietnam headed NGO Dinh Diem.

5) The 17th parallel divided Vietnam into 2.

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6) Eventually, South Vietnamese war became apprehensive of US and Ngo Dinh Diem and North Vietnam were under aid from China and Russia under Ho Chin Minh.

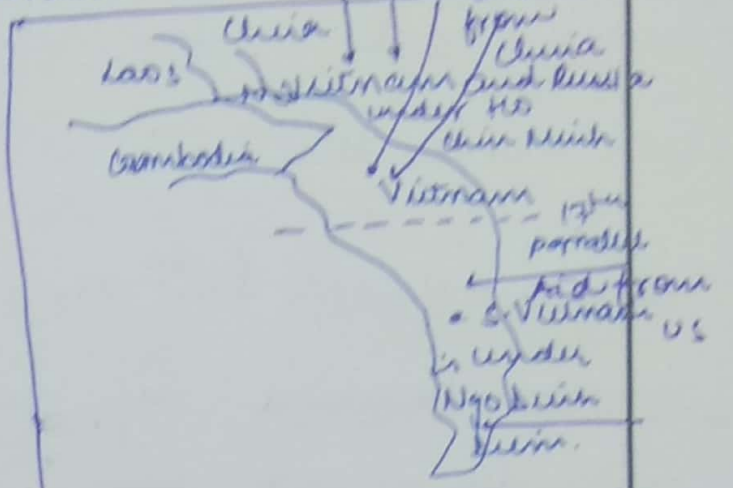

Fig 12.1 : Groundplay of cold war in Vietnam war.

However, the civil war of Vietnam was a major groundplay of cold war as:

1) US supported Ngo Dinh Diem for North Vietnam being communist leader. It resort to major bombings which was even criticised in UN.

2) Role of China and Russia [USSR]:

- They backed Ho Chin Minh although did not sent any military help but backed its agenda at UN council.

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3) US was apprehensive of domino effect of communism in Asia post Vietnam victory and therefore brought the cold war to Asia.

Therefore, Vietnam war was a civil war further devastated by major block role due to cold war.

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13. Integration of tribals with the mainstream population post independence was a difficult task due to multiple challenges and differing viewpoints. Elaborate. (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् मुख्यधारा की आबादी के साथ जनजातीय लोगों का एकीकरण, विविध चुनौतियों एवं विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों के कारण एक कठिन कार्य था। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The main task post independence was to integrate the masses of India. In which tribals integration possessed main challenges because:

1) They had been differentiated from common masses for a long time

2) The community was extremely impoverished and backward.

3) Lack of data of tribal communities.

4) Lack of trust as to them were Indian self rule was foreign.

5) Regional and secessionist tendency of tribal chiefdom as seen in Naga insurgency.

6) Were difficult to reach due to rough terrain and therefore remained unsynchronised with

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with common masses.

However, the challenges were overcomed by:

1) Providing reservation as scheduled tribe in Article 15 and 16 of constitution.

2) Giving autonomous district rights to particular states of Assam, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura (V Schedule)

3) Integration with common masses through education

4) Recognising their self rights through forest Acts on community forests.

Thus, the tribal population integration was a confidence building measure done by the leaders of the time.

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14. The imposition of Emergency in 1975 has been deemed as one of the biggest challenges faced by the Indian democracy. Analyse. (250 words) 15

वर्ष 1975 में आरोपित आपातकाल को भारतीय लोकतंत्र द्वारा सामना की गयी सबसे बड़ी चुनौतियों में से एक माना गया है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The emergency in 1975 was proclaimed by Indira Gandhi government on the issue of "internal disturbance" of Article 352. of constitution.

Reasons of declaration :

1) Economic reasons : • India's support to Bangladesh liberation caused heavy repurussion.

• Monsoon failure in 1972 and 73 affected food supply

2) Executive tussle with Judiciary :

• Art 24 was amended to give primacy of DPSP over fundamental rights. Judiciary intervened by Kesavanada Bharti case. calling it a Basic structure of constitution

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3) Political instability due to JP Movement.

However, the course of 21 months of emergency was misused by:

1) Suppression of dissent by Press censorship, arresting leaders of opposition.

2) Any type of Protest, strikes was made act of treason

3) Preventive detention was massly and vaguely used and people were exploited under custody.

4) Fundamental rights of constitutional remedy was suspended.

5) Imposition of compulsory sterilization was also one of the draconian powers misused

| Effect of Emergency |

1) Congress lost the subsequent election.

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2) 44th Amendment Act improvised the declaration of emergency to be more stringent and difficult.

The 1975 emergency is said to be the darkest phase of Indian democracy.

It highlighted the superior power of centre but also the power vested in people to bring down the government post emergency.

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15. Explain why the nationalists, despite their initial success, eventually lost to the communists in China. (250 words) 15

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि अपनी प्रारंभिक सफलता के बावजूद चीन में राष्ट्रवादियों को अंततः साम्यवादियों से क्यों पराजित होना पड़ा।

Communism in China won a long fought battle and was a result of both external and internal aggression.

Initial success of nationalist in China

1) Boxer rebellion led to rising of nationalism portrayed in Chinese Revolution (Xinhai revolution) of 1911-12.

2) Provisional government was set up in Nanjing under Sun Yat-set.

Failure of Nationalists and lost to communist in China was because of ~~faulting~~ following ~~xta~~ units.

1) Dictatorship of Yuan Shi Kai: Nationalists failed to recognise the overarching power capture of Kai. leading to formation of warlord era.

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2) War Lord Era -

It was a fight of power ~~sharing~~ capture among military and United Front (KMT and CPC Alliance). Nationalist failed to gain mass following as was done by communist

3) Chinese Civil War -

A fight between Chinese Nationalist Party and Chinese Communist Party till the formation of second United front engaged nationalist to core and Mao Zedong rose to power.

4) Chiang Kai's Northern Expedition -

It resulted in formation of Republic of China (ROC) and People's republic of China (PRC)

PRC was having more ground level approach as opposed to ROC.

5) Japan's Attack

Japan attacked China after capturing Manchuria.

ROC failed to examine popular discontent against

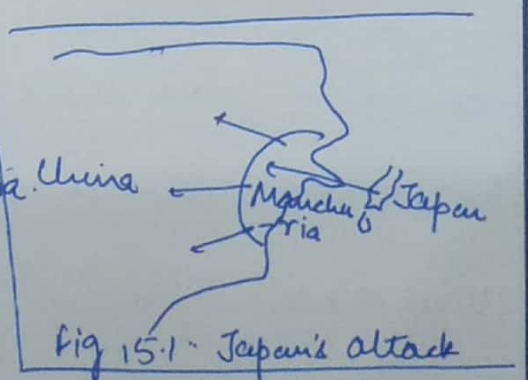

Fig 15.1 - Japan's attack on China during 1930s

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Japan and kept fighting the civil war.

- while CPC gained mass popularity by increasing nationalist propaganda against Japan.
- civil war was haunted mid way with rising disinterest of ROC to ~~stop~~ be unable to stop Japan.

c) Chinese Communist Revolution (1921-49)

The war of liberation finally made China a CPC governed country with communism as way of governance.

Therefore, the inability of nationalist to be able to govern popular opinion is one of the main cause of communism rise in ~~Jap~~ China.

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16. The biggest impediments in integration of Princely States after independence came from Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir. In this context, bring out the strategies adopted for integration of these states in India. (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् रियासतों के एकीकरण में सबसे बड़ी बाधा जूनागढ़, हैदराबाद और कश्मीर की ओर से प्रस्तुत हुई थी। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में इन रियासतों के एकीकरण के लिए अपनाई गई रणनीतियों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India at the time of independence was divided into about 600 princely states. While about 596 joined India, 3 states were reluctant and posessed challenge in integration. They are.

1) Junagadh :

a) It was a Hindu majority area. ruled by Nawab Khanji

b) In 1947, Khanji chose to accede to Pakistan

c) Rulers, under Khanji Mangrol and Babriawad unhappy with the decision declared independence and appealed for India to further help for acceding to India.

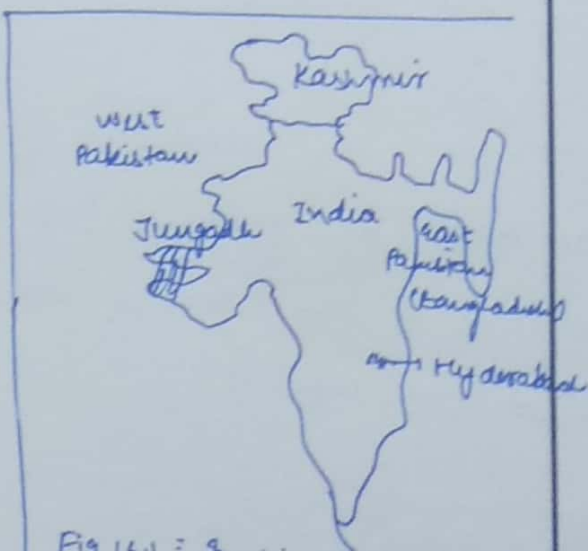

Fig (16.1) = India at the of Independence

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d) Through plebiscite conducted, it unanimously declared to join India leading to demilitarisation by Pakistan.

2) Hyderabad

a) It was the richest princely state at the time of independence.

b) The Nawab Mir Usman Ali declared Independence and started building army by European arms import.

c) Soon communal clashes took over the Hindu residents by Rajakar (armed force)

d) Through police force sent by India under operation Polo, the state was finally made a part of India.

3) Kashmir:

a) It was a Muslim majority Area ruled by Hindu king Maharaja Hari Singh

b) He decided to not join either India or Pakistan and proposed a standstill agreement

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c) Pakistan though entered the agreement started invading Kashmir.

d) Maharaja Hari Singh pleaded for Indian help to Pt Nehru who decided to intervene only when 'instrument of Accession' was signed.

e) Instrument of Accession gave power to centre over external affairs, communication and defence and also a special state status under article 370.

Thus, the formation of India of present boundary was a tough task taken by Sardar Vallabhai Patil and succeeded to enter the united strength.

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17. The League of Nations was only as strong as the determination of its leading members to stand up to fascist regimes. Examine in context of failure of the League of Nations. **(250 words) 15**

राष्ट्र संघ केवल उतना ही मजबूत था जितना इसके अग्रणी सदस्यों का फासीवादी शासनों के विरूद्ध खड़े होने का दृढ़ संकल्प मजबूत था। राष्ट्र संघ की विफलता के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

League of Nations (LON) was formed in 1919 after the World War I. as according to 14 Points of Widrow Wilson.

The main functions of LON was:

1) prevent aggression and maintain world peace.

2) work of for the welfare of society and economic class.

3) Maintain independence and territorial integrity

Initial success of LON

- formation of ILO
- Mandate commission formation
- Refugee committee helped Russian refugees and world war I refugee
- Health committee examined and helped control plague in Russia
- International court of Justice

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However, LON failed to examine the growing fascism and stop the fascist leaders as:

1) It did not acknowledge Japan's aggression in Manchuria and even did not recognise Manchuria's puppet government set up by Japan.

2) Was into policy of appeasement, as it didn't ~~recogn~~ impose any strict sanctions on Italy for invading Ethiopia.

3) Germany's ~~annex~~ movement was even not discussed till it reached France and conquered it. LON was mute over Germany's advancement and breaking of Versailles treaty.

4) US Congress self did not accept Wilson's 14 points and didn't join LON on grounds for further advancement of its territory.

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Therefore, LON was mainly successful on minor territorial issues like that of Poland and Czechoslovakia but failed to stand up against fascist regime.

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18. Explaining why England was the first country to experience industrial revolution, analyse its impact on different aspects of the English society in the 18th century. (250 words) 15

यह स्पष्ट करते हुए कि इंग्लैंड औद्योगिक क्रांति का अनुभव करने वाला प्रथम देश क्यों बना, 18वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश समाज के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Industrial Revolution is the phase of adoption of power driven machinery for mass production.

It started in England because:

1) Political stability of England post glorious revolution and adoption of constitutional monarchy. while country like France, Italy were fighting inequality revolution.

2) Geographical factor of location as enlightenment era in Europe due to various harbours and exchange of ideas

3) Availability of various factors of production like

↳ Cheap labour because of population bloom post agricultural reforms of crop rotation and selective breeding.

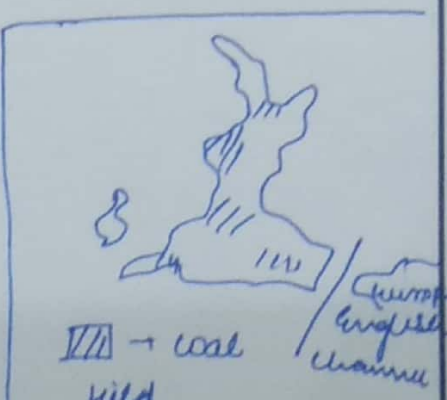

Fig 18.1: England's rich natural resources.

↳ Coal was readily available throughout the landscape (Fig 18.1)

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↳ Electricity was available after invention of steam frame by Richard Arkwright.

4) Highly developed banking system.

5) Inventions further added it such as -

→ John Kay's flying shuttle helped in mass production in textile industry.

→ Watt's steam engine.

The impacts associated with Industrial revolution on England were:

1) Rise of British hegemony throughout the world.

2) Rising social differentiation of rich and poor.

3) Huge scale urbanization took place in Britain.

4) Pollution at large scale, where charles Dickens describe River Thames as a sewage.

5) Exploitation of poor by child labour and increased slavery.

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The Industrial Revolution thus, followed to other country's as well but was hugely profitable to England's trade and living standards.

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19. While the roots of Naga insurgency lay in issues of identity and ethnicity, over the course of time it has evolved into a complex problem with political, social and economic ramifications. Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ नागा विद्रोह की जड़ें पहचान एवं नृजातीयता के मुद्दों में निहित हैं, वहीं समय के साथ यह राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक निहितार्थों से युक्त एक जटिल समस्या के रूप में विकसित हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Naga insurgency is demand of separate Nagaland or greater Nagaland (→ Nagalim) comprising of areas such as Sibang Valley and others (fig 19.1)

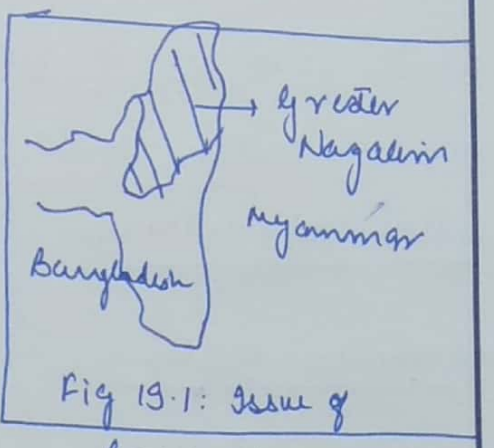

Fig 19.1: Issue of Greater Nangalim

Though, the issue pertain to identity and ethnicity it has evolved on the following problems:

1) Political issues:

- Lower representation at centre level ~~bcos~~ of Naga tribe amounts for differentiation
- Non-implementation and slow finalization of Naga peace accord causes discontent.

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2) Social issues :

- Nagaland shares border with golden triangle Myanmar making it hostile to drug mafias and Indian police system in general.

- The issues of discrimination by essentially calling the Chinese and not addressing their individuality.

- Present practice of NRC and strict imposition of Inner line permit (ILP) further causes social differentiation

3) Economic issues :

- Being at hinterland and tough terrain, Naga tribe remains underprivileged and unemployed.

- The ILP regime further affects economy and trade.

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- Less exposure to indigenous tribal activities as done by GI tags further worsens them financially.

Way forward

- Path described by Liaison committee by Naga Peace accord should be soon implemented.
- Financially helping them with Hunar Haats or skill training by initiatives such as Going online as Leaders.
- Increasing inclusion through tourism by Dekho India campaign.

Therefore, the need to support Naga tribe on every front of life is need of the hour.

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20. Analyse the role played by Bismarck and Cavour in the unification of Germany and Italy respectively. **(250 words) 15**

जर्मनी और इटली के एकीकरण में क्रमशः बिस्मार्क और कावूर द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिकाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The unification of Italy and Germany were a result of utter nationalism and to suppress power of rising Austria.

Unification of Germany

Role of Bismarck was as follows:

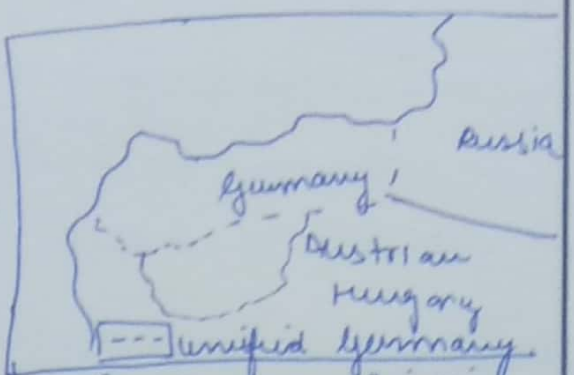

Fig 20.1 - unification of Germany.

- His primary aim was to unify north German states under Prusia.
- He did it by following 'policy of blood and iron' by military improvement. Under the policy no enemy should be trusted politely and to follow aggressive path
- He successfully influenced German Federation that Austria was a real threat and against peace.

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- He made Prussia to look like a defender against Austria and protector of german states.

Thus, role of Bismarck was prominent to unify germany in 1871.

Unification of Italy

Role of Cavour

- Cavour pronounced that Austria was a threat to Italy
- Further after Napolion III extended support to Austria to help it in Northern Italian province Cavour used it as an opportunity and declared war.

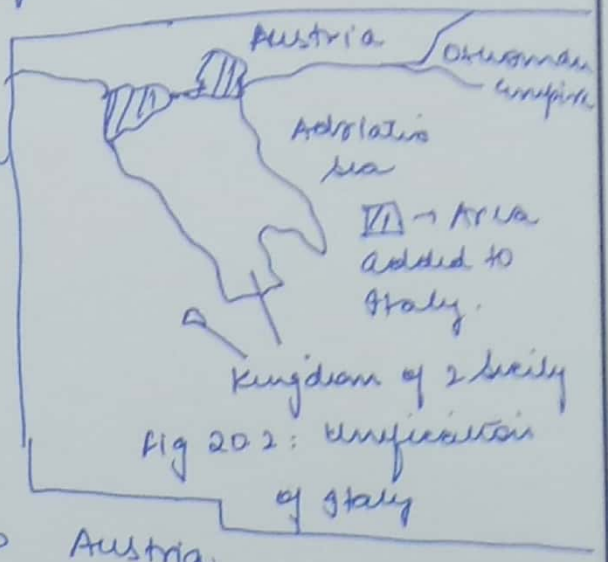

Fig 202: Unification of Italy

- Garibaldy captured Sicily and ascended North to help Italian force.
- Cavour also helped the nationalist force

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of southern Italy.

Therefore, the 2 leaders had a major role to play in unifying their own respective territories.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1405)

Name of Candidate	Ayasha Shaikh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	english	Registration Number	417781
Center	Dewas	Date	15/2/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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1. The effectiveness of microcredit has come under question in recent times due to multiple reasons. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**
विविध कारणों से हाल के दिनों में सूक्ष्म-वित्त की प्रभावकारिता सवालों के घेरे में आ गई है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Microcredit is providing loans at low principle.

Ways to increase microcredit

- SHG-Bank linkage programme
- Priority sector lending
- Regional rural banks.

Reasons for ineffective microcredit :

1) Domino effect that causes large loss due to small financial loss as capital is also small.

2) NPAs and wilful defaulters are on rise due to schemes like farm-loan waiver.

3) No regulation of case in to SHG split money reallocation makes them vulnerable.

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4) The main creditors of them are farmers ~~which~~ who are highly monsoon dependent on income.

5) Collateral re-financing is very difficult as creditors often resort to multiple lending on same collateral.

Way forward :

1) Political intervention in lending needs to be controlled.

2) Structural reformation of micro-finance by regulatory bodies, NABARD is needed for loan compliance.

3) RRB needs to be strengthened and inclusion through white label ATM is needed. In order to limit crisis like PMC bank, microcredit facilities need to be strengthened for bottom-up approach.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. For minimising distribution losses in the power sector, public private partnership (PPP) and input-based distribution franchisee models can provide the solution. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

विद्युत क्षेत्रक में वितरण घाटा कम करने के लिए, सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (PPP) और आगत-आधारित वितरण फ्रेंचाइजी मॉडल समाधान प्रदान कर सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Power-sector especially DISCOMs are running at loss - mainly due to distribution losses.

Distribution losses

- Electricity theft
- low efficient transformer
- Use of copper cables that have high resistance
- heat loss and corona loss due to old machinery transmission.

Ways in which PPP & input-based distribution franchise (IBDF) models can help:

1) Proper electronic metering and billing can help in examining electricity theft.

2) Private investment in transformer rejuvenation can increase transforming ratio and efficiency

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3) IBDF can help in vertical integration of distribution companies and efficient resource allocation

4) Acknowledging use of Aluminium cables by private investors especially aluminium manufacturers can help cause efficient distribution.

Way Forward:

1) Before allocation of distribution to private investors, as seen in Maharashtra, draft rules should be overlayed to address issues of both consumer and seller.

Thus, to achieve 100% electrification target by 2025, diversification for efficient distribution is needed.

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3. What is gender budgeting? Give an account of the issues due to which gender budgeting has not been a fruitful exercise in India. Also, suggest measures required to address these issues. (150 words) 10

जेंडर बजटिंग क्या है? उन समस्याओं का विवरण दीजिए जिनके कारण जेंडर बजटिंग भारत में लाभदायक नहीं रही है। साथ ही, इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Gender Budgeting (GB) is gender based assessment of budget in incorporating gender perspective at all levels of budget process.

In India, GB has ~~root~~ not been made efficient due to:

1) Unsynchronised budget cycle: Allocation of fund and its usage has become uncomplimentary. for ex: 60% Nirbhaya fund is left unused.

2) Lack of proper accounting of ministries: MWCD has been termed as toothless tiger for when coming to principle functioning

3) Many stakeholders for same allotted fund like MHRD, MWCD, Police reform.

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4) Lack of data on gender bias

Measures to address:

1) Outcome based budgeting can be used for efficient allocation

2) Transparency in allotting and usage of fund through e-governance.

3) Usage of SHGs like SEWA, NGOs should be done for gender data.

4) Formation of women chamber to issue proper voice to gendered issues as done by MP Smriti Irani in project SURE.

~~The~~ India ranks 102 on global gender index and thus needs holistic outlook to gendered issue with proper equality as assigned by Article 14.

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4. Highlight the issues faced by the corporate bond market in India and suggest reforms required in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में कॉर्पोरेट बॉण्ड बाजार द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए और इस संबंध में आवश्यक सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Corporate Bond Market since 1991 reforms has been mainly in underdevelopment stage.

Importance of CBM

- Helps raise fund in infrastructure and other mega projects.
- Reduces government spending need on infrastructure
- invests idle money of public on venture for nation building.

Issues with CBM

1) Narrow investor base accounting for mainly banks, insurance companies, mutual funds.
2) Cashing off bonds before maturity.
3) Little liquidity due to limited buyers.
4) Majority of bonds issued are placed privately

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for investment rather than public issue.

Reforms needed to revive CBM

1) Boosting credit rating ~~by~~ of companies through suggestions provided by Credit Guarantee Enhancement Corporation.

2) Issue of CBM on public issue through IPO and stock market.

3) Advertising CBM for investment measures as done for mutual funds.

4) Encouraging infrastructure PPP model by CBM through municipal bonds. for region centric buildup

Thus, for filling the vaccum between execution and need, private sector is essential and their need can be fulfilled through CBM.

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5. In light of the renewed focus on strategic disinvestment in recent times, examine the rationale behind it and also discuss the concerns raised against it. (150 words) 10

हाल के दिनों में रणनीतिक विनिवेश पर नए सिरे से ध्यान केंद्रित किए जाने के आलोक में, इसमें निहित औचित्य का परीक्षण कीजिए तथा साथ ही इसके विरुद्ध व्यक्त चिंताओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Disinvestment is selling of partial or full government shares of public goods to private sector.

Causes of disinvestment

- Continuous loss making enterprise Ex: Air India
- Principle of subsidiarity
- Increase efficiency of PSUs and decrease monopoly Ex: BPCIL.

Arguments in favour of disinvestment:

1) Loss making enterprises end up using government's capital and restricts its usage.

2) Make government earn capital that can be further used for diversification.

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3) Increases efficiency and reduce political interv-ention in Public Sector

4) Decreases monopoly of government and promote wealth creators and pro-business policies.

Arguments against disinvestment

1) Revenue receipt of government shrink drastically, affecting its expenditure

2) Encourages pro-crony capitalism and excessive profit making.

3) Can cause labour exploitation by private investor.

4) Government may use the capital received for own debt financing causing two way loss.

The issue of strategic disinvestment should be discussed with all stakeholders keeping long term and short term goals aligned.

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6. While identifying the need for providing social security to gig workers, highlight the challenges that exist in this regard. (150 words) 10

गिग श्रमिकों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने की आवश्यकता की पहचान करते हुए, इस संबंध में विद्यमान चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Gig workers are temporary, part time workers as opposed to traditional hired workers.

Gig economy in India

- Ex.: Old drivers, Zomato delivery person
- higher unskilled workers.
- need no qualification strictness and help informal sector.

Need for providing social security:

1) Lack of stringent laws in hiring and firing of employees.

2) Hiring procedure is by an app that can even have fake documents.

3) It has largely become informally formal sector due to no income security, labour clause, working hours as highlighted by

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ola, Uber driver strike in Delhi and Mumbai

Ways to address issue:

1) Job working hours should be properly defined with bonus on 'extra time'.

2) Commission rate between service provider and worker should be defined.

3) Amount of weight that single delivery boy can carry should be regulated as per norms.

4) PF and pension for gig workers should be announced by measures as done in PM-KISAN.

India's unemployment is at 45-year high and gig-workers will be attracted towards it. Therefore uncertainities should be defined and regulated. ~~for~~ in the sector.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Do you think that multi-year budgeting is the need of the hour in India? (150 words) 10

क्या आप मानते हैं कि भारत में बहु-वर्षीय बजटिंग समय की मांग है?

Multi year budgeting is adopted by many developed countries such as Australia.

It involves integration of annual fiscal plan with medium term of plan process. For ex.: aligning today's environmental needs with long term & Banne challenge.

Pros of multi year budget:

1) Gives an insight of long term goals of a government thus strengthening financial investment motive and democratic institutionalisation.

2) Improves accountability of government in terms of fiscal responsibility and transparency.

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Cons of multi-year budget :

1) Uncertainities like natural a disaster ~~can~~ requires quick action and can be in opposite pre-defined motive.

2) Cost for ensuring transparency and data collection is very high and require major technological innovation in AI & and machine learning.

In order to adopt multi-year budgeting, regulation is very much needed and in order to ~~show~~ examine its durability in Indian context, small sections of budget can be tested around multi-year budgeting.

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8. What are the issues faced in financing of infrastructure in India? Give an account of the steps taken by the government to resolve these in recent times. (150 words) 10

भारत में अवसंरचना के वित्त-पोषण में आड़े आनी वाली समस्याएं क्या हैं? हाल के दिनों में इनका समाधान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण दीजिए।

Infrastructure in India comprises of electricity, water, Road, Pipelines.

Both public and private financing of infra structure is falling because of following issues:

1) Structural delays in project like land and ~~the~~ environmental clearance disinterest investment

2) Low return and political interference on re-acquisition of funds

3) Overpowered bureaucracy gets engaged in delay of project articulation

4) Low efficiency of workers take more time for same works to be performed and therefore more funds.

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Governments step's to resolve investment :

1) Proposed National Infrastrue Investment Pipeline worth ₹ 102 crore .

2) hose in angel tax investors norms.

3) Establishing credit enhancement for infrastrue - cture and housing project. [Economic survey 2019-20]

4) Cut of corporate tax rate from 30% to 22% in 2019.

Way forward :

1) To have $ 5 trillion economy by 2025, $ 1.2 trillion investment on infrastructure is required.

Thus Kelkar Committee recommendation on PPP model should be used.

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9. Investment in social infrastructure is key to engineer an inclusive and sustainable growth in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक अवसंरचना में निवेश भारत में समावेशी और संधारणीय विकास की योजना बनाने के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Social infrastructure helps in human development. They comprise of schools, hospitals, parks, etc.

Need for investment in social infrastructure

1) Social infra. in India is highly outdated and outnumbered. For ex: Bed to patient ratio in India 0.9/1000 while recommended is 2.9/1000.

2) Investment can help in quantitative and qualitative upgradation. For ex: Smart classes in government school

3) will help reduce out of pocket expenditure of poor section and help in inclusive growth.

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4) Help development of upcoming generation and thus, sustainably grow the society and economy.

Challenges :

1) Structural challenges like corruption, fiscal discipline of government.

2) Functional challenges of continuity and lack of teachers, doctors, land liasing.

3) Organisational challenges of fund collection, receiver and allotment.

India ranks 93rd on human development Index and needs better investment on social infra. which can be done by government, society and private partnership.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. It is imperative that the present system is re-engineered and a transition towards Outcome Budgeting is made for effective Public Finance Management in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

यह आवश्यक है कि भारत में प्रभावी लोक वित्त प्रबंधन के लिए वर्तमान प्रणाली को पुनर्व्यवस्थित किया जाए और परिणाम बजट की दिशा में संक्रमण किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

Outcome Budgeting is way of funding on expected results.

Need of outcome Budgeting

- fixes accountability of government
- helps analyse non performing areas and better financial management.
- helps in setting qualitative ambition.

more result oriented rather than outlay oriented

aid better scheme management.

Present system of Budget in India and its drawbacks

- Article 112: annual financial statement tabled in by Parliament
- Budget allocation discussed and voted.
- Many allocations are guillotined or used closure motion and left unaddressed.

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Challenges in outcome budget

1) Additional cost for mapping of targets and data allocation.

2) Accuracy for fund allocation is low due to digital illiteracy, inefficient working groups.

3) Time constraint as budget has to be prepared annually and data synthesis of vast geography of India is itself challenging.

4) At ground level, even social auditing is not done regularly, greatly limiting data efficiency.

Thus, outcome based budgeting will be a welcoming move to fix ~~democra~~ participatory democracy and should be adopted with dilution of data collection bottlenecks.

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11. There have been indications of sluggish growth in labour intensive industries in India in recent times. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. What can be done to reverse the trend? **(250 words) 15**

हाल के दिनों में भारत के श्रम गहन उद्योगों में मंद वृद्धि के संकेत मिले हैं। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इस प्रवृत्ति को व्युत्क्रमित करने हेतु क्या किया जा सकता है?

Manufacturing industries are mainly labour intensive and they have seen a growth level of just 0.6%. (2019) - Economic Survey (2019-20).

Importance of manufacturing industry in India:

1) Account for 16% GDP.

2) Provide employment to about 10% of workforce labour.

3) Is direct link between primary sector and ~~second ary~~ service sector.

4) Enhances India's position in Global Value Chain.

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Reason for sluggish growth rate :-

1) Low demand due to high unemployment and inflation (especially ~~head line~~ core inflation).

2) Huge effect of intermediary value chains due to US-China trade war, India-Pakistan trade hold, US-Iran war.

3) No major innovation disinterest buyers.

4) Cascading effect of low growth and unemployment as shown in fig 11.1.

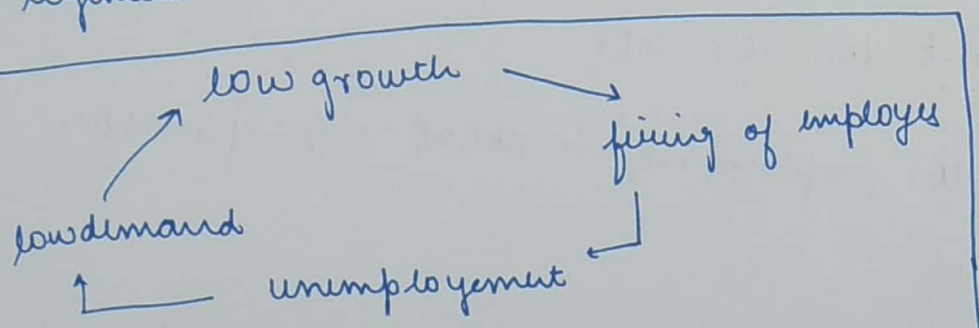

Fig 11.1. : cascading effect.

5) Irregular policy measures, especially in automobile sector. For ex.: BS IV and BS VI norms, electric vehicles confuse the investor.

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Way forward

1) Proper draft guidelines should be issued before major policy changes and discussion with every stakeholder should be done.

2) Integrating 'Make in India' with 'Assemble in India' to be done.

3) Research and development in automobile sector be promoted, especially in technical field like engineering.

4) Boosting raw material availability through dedicated mineral corridors.

The ~~following~~ above measures should be taken along with increasing investment through FDI, FPI in order to achieve ambitious target of 25% GDP share of manufacturing sector by 2025.

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12. While some associate increased penetration of technology and industrialization with increase in inequality in India, the reasons for the same lie somewhere else. Discuss. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि कुछ लोग प्रौद्योगिकी और औद्योगीकरण की पैठ में वृद्धि को भारत में असमानता में वृद्धि के साथ संबद्ध करते हैं, तथापि इसके कारण कहीं और निहित हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Gini cofficient of India is 0.334. and recent Oxfam report on inequality states that 1% of rich population in India accounts for 70% of India's wealth.

Reasons for inequality

1) Uneven distribution of resources. There is a virtual north-south divide in India. while south is ahead in terms of human development.

2) Inefficient redistributive justice such as MGNREGA and allocation of funds.

3) Overbureaucratization leads to "grass without roots" development (A.K. Gadgil committee)

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4) Lack of skilled ~~development~~ labours projects unemployment. According to PLFS survey, only 13% workforce receives training.

5) Overburdening of agricultural sector and low land holding capacity decreases yield per person.

6) Non-inclusive developmental model is that are based on resource allocation rather that outcome allocation.

7) Other health issues such as expenditure on health, drug usage, also push families to poverty line.

Government's efforts for equal growth.

- unemployment: MGNREGA, Skill India.
- financial help: PM-KISAN, Fasal Bima Yojana, Pension scheme.
- PDS: one nation-one ration card. food fortification.
- Health: Ayushman Bharat, AQI.

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Way forward :-

1) Proper allocation of budget benefits should be done through increase in transparency and efficiency of bureaucrats and government.

2) Investment on social infrastructure should be done for reducing ~~over~~ out of pocket expenditure. for ex: Mohalla clinics in Delhi.

Thus, for an inclusive growth, protection of informal sector should also be done.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. It has been argued that a fiscal stimulus can help revive the Indian economy and deal with the current slowdown. Discuss in context of prevalent situation. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि राजकोषीय प्रोत्साहन भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को पुनर्जीवित करने और वर्तमान स्लोडाउन (गिरावट) से निपटने में सहायता कर सकता है। वर्तमान स्थिति के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian economy's growth rate has slowed down from 7.1% to 5.6% (Economic survey 2019-20).

Government has resort to fiscal stimulus (or easy money policy) + by following ways:

- 110 bps cut in repo rate by MPC
- corporate tax rate cut from 30% to 22%.
- ease in angel tax investors
- Pension scheme for old and farmers.

Ways in which fiscal stimulus is advantagous:

1) Increase money supply in market and help resolve demand side constraints

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2) Decrease lending rates of banks and thus promote new business ventures.

3) Encourage wealth creators and job giving for easy money policies. by which unemployment can be followed.

4) Attract investors through FDI, FPI.

5) Increase purchasing ~~value~~ power of public and help in savings.

Drawbacks of fiscal stimulii

1) Has a top-down approach mode and takes time to reach public ~~ref~~ relief.

2) Inflation in CPI is rising at 7.1%. while WPI is decreasing, easy money policy ~~bor~~ can increase inflation

3) Corporate tax rate cut does not mean redistributive justice, can increase income

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disparity (India's gini coefficient is 0.384).

4) Already Capital is cheap and monetary policy ~~does~~ will not have higher returns as compared.

5) Investment due to structural constraints like government intervention, inefficiency is low. It does not address such issue.

Way forward:

1) Analysis of both policy and market should be done as both inflation and unemployment is rising.

2) Qualitative easing should also be done.

Therefore, in order to have constant growth rate monetary policy and qualitative intervention for managed fiscal stimulus is required currently.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. While public private partnership (PPP) in Indian Railways should be encouraged, there is a need to manage the transition to PPP model carefully. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारतीय रेलवे में सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (PPP) को प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए, तथापि PPP मॉडल की दिशा में संक्रमण को सावधानीपूर्वक प्रबंधित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

In Budget 2016-17, ~~this~~ the idea of PPP model for Indian Railways was encouraged based on allocation of 4R - Resource, responsibility, risks and rewards.

Need for PPP model in Indian railways

- inefficiency
  - Railways has gone under loss at 5 year high.
- monopoly of government
- principle of subsidiarity
- government own fiscal discipline restricts fund allocation.

Advantages of PPP in Railways

1) Private players will encourage efficiency

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of both human resource and natural resource in Railways.

2) Decrease burden on government and help in efficient public goods reallocation

3) Increase qualitative perspective of railway system from catering, waste managment to maintainance of railway line.

4) Encourage wealth creators and pro-business in Indian economy as complimented by economic survey 2019-20.

5) Modernise Indian railway as seen in airport managment and Tejas express.

Disadvantage:

1) In order to increase profit, direct increase in fare charge can be seen.

2) Heavy investment will be needed that can be incurred through wage

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cut.

3) Shrink ~~cap~~ revenue earning of government and hence its spending too.

4) Environmental effects due to extra capitalist model / pro crony models can prove to be backfired.

About 70% of freight is carried by railways and therefore regularisation and balance of privatisation and public governance is required by discussion with every stake holder.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. A worrying trend for Indian economy has been the decline in private investment in the past few years. Highlight the reasons behind it. What steps should be taken to revive private investment in the economy?

(250 words) 15

विगत कुछ वर्षों में निजी निवेश में गिरावट, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए एक चिंताजनक प्रवृत्ति रही है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। अर्थव्यवस्था में निजी निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए?

According to CMIE data, there has been 5% decline of private investment and is continuously declining.

Need for private investment → fills the gap between government's expenditure and requirement

→ maintains the virtuous cycle of growth.

→ India needs $1.2 trillion investment to reach 5 trillion $ economy.

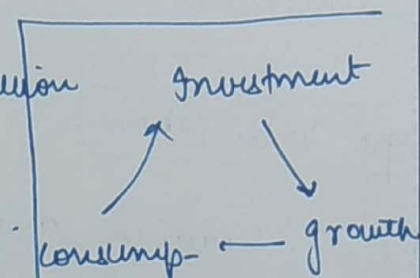

Fig 15.1 virtuous cycle of growth.

Reasons behind low investment

1) Low return due to cheap capital.

2) Delay in enforcement of projects due to

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land leasing laws, environmental clearance

3) Sluggish land clearance : It takes about 3 months to 1 year for land clearance according to ease of doing business report.

4) Uncertainity in government policies and tariff.

5) Complex tax structure and regular government intervention.

6) Strict CSR rules does not attract further investment.

Steps to be Taken

1) Public hearing and rights claim should be done at first instance for speedy clearance.

2) Company adjudication Tribunal should be encouraged in time bound manner

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3) Liberalised policy regulation of government for enough space for business and workers right.

4) PPP model should be encouraged.

5) Policies for efficient outcomes be made. for green channeling of CSR norms and its case.

Thus, ~~as~~ in order to attract investment policies attracting the same should be encouraged.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) in India are in need of urgent reforms addressing their regulatory, structural and operational issues. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (UCBs) हेतु उनकी नियामकीय, संरचनात्मक और परिचालन संबंधी समस्याओं को दूर करने वाले तत्काल सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

UCBs in India have undergone major repurcussion due to various issues as seen in PMC bank crisis.

| Regulatory issues |

1) Dual regulation of RBI and co-operative Registrar. This causes difficulty of strict regulation as highlighted by PJ Nayak committee

2) PCA framework of RBI is not applicable to co-operative banks.

3) Borrower can be shareholder in UCBs

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Structural issues

1) Working both as bank and co-operative society it either leads to over lending as seen in Madhanpur Bank crisis.

2) Strict regulation is absent in terms of ~~struct~~ scheduled and non-scheduled UCBs

3) Cross-holding of various UCB banks.

Operational issues:

1) Tough competition from commercial banks.

2) Low deposit base, as only 4% deposits & 3% outstanding loan was given by UCB in 2018.

3) Under-reporting of NPAs.

Way forward:

1) Creation of umbrella organization for co-operative banks as recommended by R. Gandhi Committee should be done.

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2) limiting cross-holding of accounts of other UCBs

3) co-operation between regulatory bodies (RBI & co-operative registrar) through data sharing and committee formation should be done.

4) Regular auditing, strict NPA guidelines be issued by mutual co-operation of regulatory bodies.

Banks are lifeline of credit in an economy and should be strengthened ~~the~~ to core through fixing accountability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Identify the factors that have facilitated digital financial inclusion in India. Mention the steps that have been taken by the government in this regard. What are the challenges that remain going forward? (250 words) 15

उन कारकों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत में डिजिटल वित्तीय समावेशन को सुगम बनाया है। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। ऐसी कौन-सी चुनौतियाँ हैं जो लगातार बनी हुई हैं?

About 34% of India has ~~no~~ access to internet and India ranks 44th in digital competitive Index 2019.

Factors that facilitated digital financial inclusion are :

1) Digital India campaign promoted internet usage.

2) Demonetisation promoted ~~p~~ digital payment gateways.

3) Low internet cost of telecom sector had helped in grassroot level digitisation.

4) Made in India initiative has attracted smartphone companies like Samsung that

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

reduced cost of smartphones.

5) Aadhar based quick sim availability facilitated connectivity.

6) Promotion of 4G spectrum, and SC guidelines for no call drop enhanced service provided by Telecom sector.

7) Further, no MDR rate on Rupay card and UPI has helped use of digital transaction.

Challenges:

1) Gender divide in internet usage → while 74% men have internet knowledge not more that 30% of women have same.

2) Internet shutdown: according to software freedom law centre data there were more than 100 shutdown in India costing about $ 1.2 billion loss to economy.

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3) India has slowest 4G speed and transition towards 5G will further deteriorate it

4) Digital illiteracy can cause money theft by fraud calls and OTP sharing.

5) Data leakage as seen in Aadhar and medical reports can cause identity theft.

Way forward :

1) Digital literacy camps should be promoted through NGOs and other organisation

2) Policy guidelines for data storage and localisation should be strengthened.

In order to have $5 trillion economy, financial inclusion is crucial, ~~but~~ along with strengthening trust in digital financing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Why is participation in Global Value Chains (GVCs) important for India? Highlighting some of the concerns associated with GVCs, suggest some measures for India to reap benefits from participating in them.

(250 words) 15

वैश्विक मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं (GVCs) में भागीदारी भारत के लिए क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है? GVCs से संबद्ध कुछ चिंताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत के लिए इनमें भागीदारी से लाभ प्राप्त करने के कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Global value chains is an integral part of globalisation where an intermediate process of product formation is in different countries. India through 'Make in India' and 'Assemble in India' camp programme is being part of GVC.

Importance of GVC for India

- India has cheap labour as compared. This will increase employment.
- Will increase Forex reserve and help strengthening supply value.
- Help fight the unemployment
- Diversify portfolio of Indian economy.

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↳ help to achieve target of 25% gdp contribution target of manufacturing sector of Make in India.

Concerns of GVC :-

1) Reduce government regulation in terms of labour law protection

2) Increase intervention of MNCs in formulation of policies in pro-business modules rather than pro-growth / development.

3) Uncertainity in labour laws and cost.

4) Increased threat of BEPS and Tax evasion.

5) Tax reduction for GVCs promotion may reduce revenue of government and increase its fiscal deficit.

6) Security threats by terror financing through GVCs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward:

1) Strict labour laws and simultaneous pro-business wealth creation balance is needed as underlined by eco. Survey 2019-20.

2) Regular policy checks and deals of reciprocatory territory should be done to check tax evasion.

3) Regular auditing and finance management of MNCs should be proposed.

4) Regional resource industries should be promoted for inclusive and substantive growth.

Thus, an equilibrium between wealth creators and its employees has to be maintained for GVCs through government intervention.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What is the significance of state finances for macro-economic stability in India? Also, highlight the issues with states' fiscal management in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में समष्टि-आर्थिक स्थिरता के लिए राज्य वित्त का क्या महत्व है? साथ ही, भारत में राज्यों के राजकोषीय प्रबंधन से संबद्ध मुद्दों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

In order to stabilise economy, state often resort to measures of regulation or self financing.

Significance of state finance for macro-economic stability

1) Increases financial inclusion of people.
2) Helps in stabilising purchasing power parity by direct intervention which can further stabilise demand.
3) Direct benefit transfer through finance channels help in financial stability and reduces leakage.

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4) Increase beneficiary and performs function of welfare state.

5) Fills the vaccum of un-governed masses left by other regulatories like banks.

Challenges with fiscal management.

1) FRBM Act guides state to reduce the fiscal deficit to about 3%.

2) Policies such as farm loan waiver cost heavy to state finances.

3) Asymmetric federalism in India with tax sharing has major constraint.

4) The 14th finance commission recommended tax share to be increased from 32% to 42%, 15th finance commission did not further change

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it

5) Natural calamities like drought in Maharashtra, floods in Kerala and non-allocation of ~~def~~ natural disaster fund further stresses the state financing.

The state financing can prove both beneficiary and harmful as highlighted by economic survey 2019-20 and should be regulated with proper synthesis of state finance commission with finance commission of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Though Code on Industrial Relations, 2019 is aimed at reducing labour dispute as well as ease of doing business, it also restricts the collective bargaining power of the workers. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2019 श्रम विवादों को कम करने और साथ ही ईज़ ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस पर लक्षित है, तथापि यह श्रमिकों की सामूहिक सौदेबाजी की शक्ति को सीमित भी करती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Code on Industrial Relations, 2019 integrated 44 labour laws into 4 codes: on wages, industrial relation, social security and safety, health and working conditions.

Key Provisions of code:

1) Setting up of "re-skilling fund" for skill development and training.

2) Fixed term employes will get all statutory benefits on a par with regular employes.

3) Trade union will be recognised only when 75% workforce support.

4) Government officers has power for adjudication

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of disputes involving penalty as fines.

5) It allow companies to hire workers on fixed term contract for any duration.

Significance in reducing labour dispute & business ease as:

1) Two member tribunal for important cases and rest by single member will ensure faster recovery.

2) Formation of negotiating union will be tougher.

3) Ease of labour laws will promote further business.

4) Re-skilling fund will help enhance already underskilled labour force and thus reduced structural unemployment.

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Problems with the code :

1) Proposal of minimal floor wage at ₹178 will be starvation wage and will cause labour exploitation.

2) It will promote 'hiring and firing' norms thus increasing uncertainity in formal sector.

3) Bargaining capacity of labour will be greatly reduced by strict trade union recognition norms and promote pro-crony capitalism

4) Code has provision for 'employee children below 15yrs' which can be used for child labour legalisation.

Thus, in order to achieve a holistic growth, labour law has to be synchronised with business laws.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1413)

Name of Candidate	Ayasha Shaikh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	417781
Center	ORN	Date	18/10/20.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. In India, ancient and medieval storage structures such as the step wells, are not only magnificent in their conception, architecture and ornamentation but also hold a lesson for contemporary water concerns. Discuss with examples. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में बावड़ियों जैसी प्राचीन और मध्यकालीन जल भंडारण संरचनाएं न केवल अपनी अवधारणा, वास्तुकला और अलंकरण में भव्य हैं, बल्कि जल संबंधी वर्तमान चिंताओं हेतु एक सीख भी उपलब्ध कराती हैं। उदाहरणों सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

water has been central to Indian culture as various elements such as

① Religious element of step wells. For ex: Modhera sun temple step well.

② Architectural component of Palaces like baoris,

③ Element of decoration during medieval time for ex: Taj Mahal fountains.

They depict the water conservation and conditions as follows:

1) baoris, wells were constructed to provide water supply throughout.

2) Ancient techniques of water conservation was mostly highlighted & specially in

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Kashmir Part. For ex: Kadang water conserv-
-ation, bamboo drip irrigation.

3) Water availability in temples and their consumption is primary to Dravidian style of temple architecture

4) Religious bathing rituals from the great bath of Mohenjo daro to step well tanks indicate piousness of water. and conse-
-rvation.

5)

5) Transition from water to wells to tunnels and indication use of water is also highlighted in ~~water~~ medieval period.

Thus, water conservation had been central to Indian culture and indicates the transformation of Indian architecture.

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2. In the period after 1919-20, the influence of Indian capitalist class over the nationalist movement progressively increased due to various reasons. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1919-20 के पश्चात् की अवधि में, विभिन्न कारणों से राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन पर भारतीय पूंजीवादी वर्ग का प्रभाव उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian capitalist class started being more proactive in supporting congress against British rule during 1919-20s because :

1) Rise of socialism was a self threat so they wanted to preserve their hold as well.

2) Rise of economic nationalism by capitalist such as G.D. Birla, Purshottamdas.

3) Formation of FICCI provided common voice and shaped capitalist formation as well.

4) Threat of British industrialism and monopoly on Indian market.

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5) Role of active leaders like Gandhiji, JL Nehru, Vallabhai Patel in seeking co-operation and breaking hegemony of british rule.

6) Oppressive nature of British rule on trade practice through currency manipulation causing increased resistance.

The rise of capitalist class led to

① Increased Parliamentary agitation regarding trade

② Generated support from worldwide capitalist class.

③ Increase of Indian businesses

Thus, capitalist class actively supported the national movement in 20th century after gaining self recognition and mutuality.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. With modern education being introduced in India to meet the interests of the British, its reach was restricted and its character unsatisfactory. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

ब्रिटिश हितों को पूरा करने के लिए भारत में आरंभ की गयी आधुनिक शिक्षा की पहुंच सीमित थी और इसका चरित्र भी असंतोषजनक था। चर्चा कीजिए।

Modern education in India was introduced through Macaulay's minute.

Reason for Introducing Modern education

1) Increase british loyality among common mass.

2) Impress the intellectual class as well as reformist to support british.

3) To also to provide cheap labour of Indian clerks. and support british administration.

However the ~~Ma~~ introduction was unsatisfactory because:

1) Mainly based on downward filtration theory increased uneducated to about 97% at independence time

[Shashi Tharoor : in 'Era of darkness']

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2) The Anglicist mode of education further decreased availability of common mode of education.

3) The education facility was highly restrictive with absolute or no mode of higher education facility.

4) Commissions such as Hunter commission Raleigh commission further pushed british agenda of few educated people.

5) Further colleges such as fort william, Sanskrit college were loyalist to british rule and pushed agenda.

Therefore, the british rule changed the traditional form of education in Madarassal, chatuspathis but also deprived the basic education to the common masses.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Throw light on the reasons of poverty in the third world countries and enumerate the key ideas suggested in the Brandt report of 1980 to help them. **(150 words) 10**

तृतीय विश्व के देशों में निर्धनता के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी सहायता करने के लिए वर्ष 1980 की ब्रांट (Brandt) रिपोर्ट में अनुशंसित प्रमुख विचारों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Poverty is the worst form of violence.
- Mahatama Gandhi

Poverty has been ~~mainly~~ majoritarily been confined to third world countries
About 97% poor live in Southern countries
[Human development Index - UNDP]

Reasons:
1) Historical cause of economic drain and colonialisation.
2) Political cause of still unstable governments and ethnic clashes for ex.: Sudan, Armenia - Azerbaijan clash.
3) Social cause of traditional family patriarchy and suppression of women
4) Economic cause of free trade policy and restrictions of WTO making them mainly raw material suppliers.
5) Technological backwardness because of lack human resource development institutions and

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

lack of basic education and skill development.

Brandt report of 1980 highlighted the North South divide of world in economic terms. It suggested.

1) transfer of resources from to developed countries to developing countries

2) Providing skill and humanitarian development assistance to developing countries

3) Taking historical causes in mind and helping developing countries in trade as well.

Therefore, the basic needs deprivation in third world countries is mainly centred around mentioned points and should be removed in order to form sustainable advancement through co-operation.

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5. Give an account of various factors that have led to poor participation of women in Indian politics. (150 words) 10

भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की निम्न भागीदारी हेतु उत्तरदायी विभिन्न कारकों का विवरण दीजिए।

According to Global Gender Gap Index India ranks 112 (in 2019). Only 11.8% MPs are women while global average is about 13%.

Factors of poor women participation

1) Social factor of patriarchy, men superiority in "politics."

2) Economic factor: women are more engaged in primary work (periodic labour force survey 2019).

3) Political factor: women are considered to be free of domestic issue and not political.

4) Historical tradition of women subjugation like Purdah, opposition of Naga community on women participation.

5) Technological factor of technology divide making them unaware of their rights and duties towards nation.

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Way Ahead:

1) Women cells should be formed in committees to raise gendered issues.

2) Reservation to women can be thought upon as done in local self government.

3) Role of women in various political sphere be highlighted as done in their role in Unnad Mangalyaan.

4) Grassroot approach through women empowerment and role of NGOs like SEWA. be encouraged in political education.

Therefore, women participation in political front has to be increased in order to get the ~~other~~ 50% population more proactive legally and ensure women empowerment.

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6. Though both caste and race are manifestations of closed systems of stratification, there are important differences between the two. Explain. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि, जाति और प्रजाति (race) दोनों ही स्तरीकरण की बंद व्यवस्था की अभिव्यक्तियां हैं, तथापि इन दोनों के मध्य महत्वपूर्ण अंतर भी हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Caste and race indicate the hierarchy of society in various ways.

Similarities between caste and race

1) both indicate social stratification
2) concerned with human traits
3) considered to be by birth for ex: being born in lower caste and black race.
4) both have culminated to be modes of oppression.

However they both differ on following grounds.

Points of difference	Caste	Race
based on	occupation for ex: Brahman, Vaishya.	colour. for ex: Nigro, Caucasian.
stratification mode	is mainly vertical	mainly horizontal although white

Don't write anything this margin (for use of examiner only)

		race superiority theory.
Nature of differentiation	economic in Nature.	On physical traits.
concept of purity	exists.	existed but now somewhat disturbing.
Mainly found in	South Asian countries or III world countries.	Western countries.

Thus both caste and race have come upto be a major basis of oppression and are a setback to human development. if ~~not~~ considered strictly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What are peri-urban areas? Highlight the problems of peri-urban areas in India and also suggest corrective measures. **(150 words) 10**

परिनगरीय (peri-urban) क्षेत्र क्या हैं? भारत में परिनगरीय क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए और साथ ही सुधारात्मक उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Peri urban areas are like transition area adjacent to urban areas that has traits of both rural and urban areas.

Problems faced by peri urban areas

1) unsuitable developmental issues as they are either rural or urban development plans.

2) low economic activities and growth of slums.

3) are mainly notified as land relocation or rehabilitation areas without proper planning

4) become gateway to overpopulous urban areas and rural areas migrants.

Corrective measure that can be taken are as follows:

1) developmental plans by municipalities should be encouraged for notified and statutory town as well.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Integrated developmental plans be encouraged that should focus on areas as whole rather that urban & rural as isolated.

3) Identification of illegal mafias and encroachments that hamper development.

4) Integration of peri urban areas in National Urban Policy. or even AMRUT Mission.

5) developing Affordable renting house as in Annaiurbhar Bharat scheme to ensure proper infrastructure in peri urban areas and availability

Thus, peri urban area will continue to depressurize the population growth and land demands and therefore need an overview of development.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Studying the cosmos for over a quarter century, the Hubble Space Telescope has changed our fundamental understanding of the universe. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

एक चौथाई सदी से अधिक समय तक ब्रह्मांड का अध्ययन करते हुए, हबल स्पेस टेलीस्कोप ने ब्रह्मांड के संबंध में हमारी मौलिक समझ को बदल दिया है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Hubble Telescope was launched in 1990 to study cosmos and units.

It has introduced fundamental changes such as:

1) Jupiter's storms and its surface.

2) Have postulated and linked various dark matter theories.

3) Inter galaxy stars and planets such as K2-16 b (super earth) and their behaviour was studied through Hubble telescope

4) Black holes its merger and gravitational lensing was also studied through blackhole.

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5) Behaviour of comets and disintegration of comet Atlas made Hubble studies emphasise on comets.

6) Star birth and death and black hole cosmic wave background made scientist estimate the average Milky way galaxy age.

Thus, the basic element of our galaxy and its study (HCH+) and further many related studies have been an outcome of Hubble Telescope. an

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Give an account of the location of pharmaceutical industry in India. Also, give reasons as to why India has emerged as the pharmacy of the world.

(150 words) 10

भारत में औषध उद्योग की अवस्थिति का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, इसका कारण भी बताइए कि भारत विश्व की औषधशाला (फार्मेसी) के रूप में क्यों उभरा है।

India is the third largest producer of drugs in volume and one of the biggest producer and exporter of generic medicine.

Factors affecting location of pharma industry →

1) Nearness to the port causing easy import of API and export as well.

2) being a footloose industry, it is also affected by states policy incentives such as electricity.

3) Availability of labour as India generally produces generic medicine which are low in cost

4) Transport facilities such as nearness to freight corridors.

5) Availability of raw material reducing transportation cost.

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India has emerged as major pharmacy of world because:

1) Low Manufacturing cost of India's.

2) Availability of Natural ports and cheap labour.

3) Government's Initiative such as National Manufacturing policy, Pharma Vision 2020.

4) Proximity with China; which is leading producer of API.

5) Huge Market and self consumption such as over the top counter medicines, malaria vaccine like hydroxy chloroquine.

6) Easy market regulation policy and ease of doing business.

Thus, pharma industries is a growing sector and should be further strengthened by forward and backward linkages of API and market strengthening.

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10. Giving example, explain how continental rupture ultimately results in the formation of a new ocean basin. **(150 words) 10**

उदाहरण देते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विदारण के परिणामस्वरूप अंततः नवीन महासागरीय बेसिन का निर्माण होता है।

Ocean basin is denser than continental plate, made up of Silica and Magnesium

The ocean basin has following components

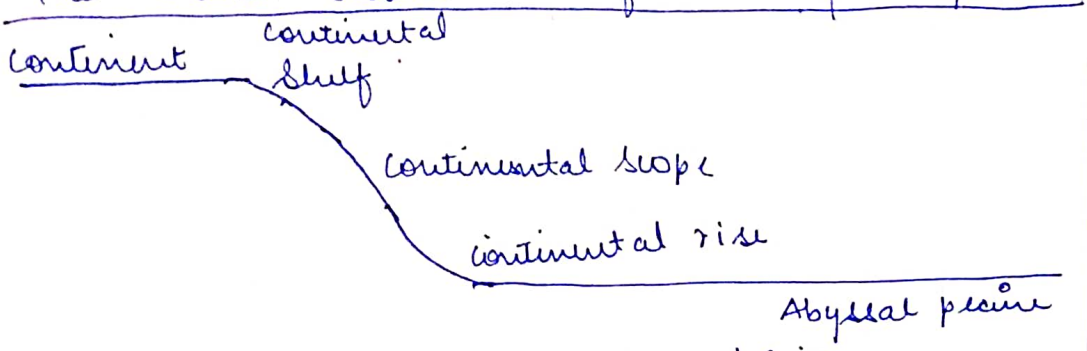

Fig 10.1: Components of ocean basin

along with relief like guyot, trenches, Mid oceanic ridge.

Ocean basin forms through continental rupture as follows:

1) At Ocean-continent interface the volcanic eruptions push the ocean basin at convergence boundaries.

2) These convergence boundaries folds up continent creating fold mountains or trenches where the ocean basin is consumed up.

~~at t~~ (this theory of ocean formation)

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3) Rift rupture of continental landmass and its separation also ~~brings~~ exposes ocean basin and creates strait or further into ocean landmass.
For ex.: The theory of panthalassa and pangea to form gondawanaland and eurasian plain.

4) Further the movement of continents are reversed and they get locked to form new ocean basin. For ex: Movement of Indian plate to North last and formation of bay of bengal and Indian Ocean.

5) Mantle plume also helps in creating topography in ocean basin and its movement.

Thus, the ocean basin formation is central to plate tectonic theory and its present day boundaries have been shaped by long convergence and divergence of ocean and continental plate.

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11. A strong tradition of linguistic analysis developed in ancient India and there remained a continuous focus on its preservation and transmission. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन भारत में भाषा संबंधी विश्लेषण की एक सुदृढ़ परंपरा विकसित हुई थी और इसके संरक्षण एवं संचरण पर निरंतर ध्यान दिया जाता रहा था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Language has been central to Indian culture as mode of communication.

linguistic Analysis tradition

1) Ashoka's ~~wrote~~ pillars has many language of persia, Greek.

2) Aryabhatta's aryabhatiya was translated to Arabic

3) Kamban translated ramayana into Tamil.

4) Tamil poems as early as Tamilkappiyam and its preservation was done by sangam era.

5) rise of Prakrit language and Sanskrit by intellectual class in early medieval tradition

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The languages were preserved and transmitted through:

1) Traders Manuscripts and biographies such as Fathin's account of Harsha Empire language.

• Al Biruni's Kitab-ul Hind indicate use of Sanskrit and Hindi.

2) Numistic art of coins inscription was used to propogate language.

3) Translation of epics such as Mahabharata and Ramayana to depict and dilute language barrier. For ex: Darrah Shikoh made translated Mahabharata into Persia.

4) Bhakti Movement and Sufi Movement also encouraged and spread local languages. such as Braja bali by Sankaradeva.

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5) Kings self efforts like Ashoka's dhamma and Missionaries (Dhamma Mahamatras) spread Prakrit in East Asia.

6) Architectural scripts and scrolls painting were also used to preserve language along with message to masses.

Thus, language is very central to Indian culture that has been preserved and passed on through generations.

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12. Explain, using examples, how the nature of peasant movements changed during the colonial period. **(250 words) 15**

उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए कि औपनिवेशिक काल के दौरान किसान आंदोलनों की प्रकृति किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हुई।

Peasants provided a tough resistance to british rule from the very beginning.

Causes of peasant movement:
- 1) Tremendous land revenue
- 2) Ruin of Indian handicraft leading to overcrowding in agriculture
- 3) Institutional harassment by police, judges, Zamindars
- 4) Disruption of traditional agricultural class such as poligars, or war Zamindar by Permanent settlement Act.
- 5) New policies such as Ryotwari and Mahalwari system further oppressed.
- 6) Social discontent because of moneylenders and outsiders called dikkus.

The nature of peasant movement varied during National movement as:

I phase (19th century to early 20th c. (1920s))

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1) Individual isolated struggles like Sanyasi revolt, revolt of Midnapore, Indigo revolt.

2) Mainly centred around individualistic causes like moneylenders, not against british rule as whole.

3) Traditional Model of agitation like plundering, looting.

4) Would converge after completion of demands such as deccan riots ~~so~~ after deccan Agriculturalist relief regulation bill 1879.

5) Also based on religion and caste like Mappila uprising, Faraizi uprising.

II phase (1920 onwards)

1) Moved to organised agitation like Champaran Satyagraha, Kheda Satyagraha

2) Political tools were also used to raise peasants' voice through All India Kisan Sabha.

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3) Active participation in National Movement like in Non co-operation, civil Disobedience Movement.

4) Boycott and consolidation movements were started like eka Movement to voice peasants' grievances specially during I world war.

Thus, peasant movements were an important component of larger National movement that changed its character through the journey.

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13. What were the conditions and circumstances that led to the emergence of Socialist Movement in India? Analyse the impact of socialist ideas on the Indian National Movement. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में समाजवादी आंदोलन के उद्भव के लिए उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियां और घटनाक्रम क्या थे? भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर समाजवादी विचारों के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Socialist Movement in India increased during early 20th century.

Reasons for emergence of socialist movement

1 Internal causes: 1) exploitation of workers by mill and industry owners.

2) unhealthy condition of work,

3) rising unemployment post world wars. (Fig 13.1)

Fig 13.1 Unemployment in India.

ruin of indian handicraft

↓

Overpopulation in agriculture

↓

Saturation of carrying capacity of agriculture

↓

Cheap labour to industry

↓

Employment still not enough

↓

Unemployment

4) Rise of middle class intellectual and ideas of socialism

5) Rise of socialist leaders like Nehru

External causes:

1) Rise of Russian as socialist model of economy.

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2) Crash of US economy post world war I further triggered anti-capitalist stand.

3) Ideological perspective of Marxism were further advertised and praised.

4) Private property was mainly regarded as mode of oppression and threat to lower class.

The socialist idea impacted Indian National Movement as :

1) Formulation of socialist ideology within and outside Congress. For ex: Congress Socialist Party, CPI.

2) Rise of Trade unions and increase of bargaining capacity of workers

3) Simultaneous rise of capitalist class in National Movement to garner support for them as well.

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4) Rise of underground revolutionary activities to overthrow bourgeois also started like Hindustan Socialist Revolutionary Association (HSRA)

5) Adoption of socialist mode of economy in Karachi session of 1931

6) Also impacted post independence mode of economy as highlighted by Avadhi session.

Thus, the socialist wave culminated National Interest and movement ~~in~~ during the time and shaped post independence India as well.

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14. The Truman doctrine was part humanitarian and part strategic in its objectives and impact. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

ट्रूमैन सिद्धांत अपने उद्देश्यों और प्रभाव में आंशिक रूप से मानवीय और आंशिक रूप से रणनीतिक था। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Truman doctrine (TD) was announced in 1947 by US as its foreign policy.

Objective :- i) To help the minority resisting subjugation by outside.

ii) to surpass any threat, to US, (direct or indirect) anywhere round the globe.

The doctrine is said to be the official start of the cold war era.

It was humanitarian as.

1) Helped Turkey and Greece in stopping external aggression.

2) Intervention of US in Vietnam war to assist peace.

3) Formation of NATO to militarily assist the Atlantic countries.

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However the doctrine was more strategic as:

1) Strategically placed US military in every continent.

2) Gave an edge to US over Russian communism ideology.

3) Place US as net security provider of the globe.

4) Simultaneously increased US soft and hard power.

5) Encircled Soviet leading to look weak and resulted in ~~break~~ disintegration of Soviet union.

Impact of doctrine

1) Made the world bipolar with US and Soviet pole.

2) Increased mass military armamentation of both US and Soviet.

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3) Helped US culminate its national interest of global super power.

Thus, truman doctrine was a main watershed development of 20th century that placed US on top and still leads its foreign policy as seen in global war of terrorism on Afghanistan.

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15. Almost all the major 'divisive' problems of today have been there ever since Independence, or even earlier. But in spite of them India has not only survived as a nation but also become stronger. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान समय की लगभग सभी प्रमुख 'विभाजनकारी' समस्याएं स्वतंत्रता के समय से या यहां तक कि उससे पहले से रही हैं। किन्तु इन सबके बावजूद न केवल एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का अस्तित्व बना रहा बल्कि यह पहले से अधिक सुदृढ़ भी हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is a dynamic synthesis of various components.

It faces major divisive forces such as:

1) secessionism like Kashmir state

2) exclusive regionalism and tensions. For ex: Telangana issue, Greater Naga issue.

3) communalism and religious riots. for ex: Godhra riot, Kashmiri Pandit riots and recent delhi riots.

4) Internal security threats like Naxalism,

5) casteism leading social division and discrimination.

6) left wing extremism

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These forces have been in continuity since independence, though has reduced to magnitude. This has been done as follows:

1) Providing positive notion of such forces like celebrating regional variation through events and tourism. For ex. Dekho India campaign, various circuits.

2) Historical blurring of the lines by compassion and solidarity.

3) Thoroughly studying causes and implementing the suggestions. Like issue of Telangana was sorted by economic and political division

4) Humanitarian approach like increasing tourism in Kashmir Valley, Operation Samadhan doctrine of MHA.

5) Adoption of positive secularism and encompassing various religions according

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to their own laws. for ex: Hindu code bill.

6) Adopting doctrine of essentiality to ensure removal of stringent practices and discrimination to fight casteism.

7) Providing reservation for bottom up approach.

Thus, in a nation like India of multiple castes, ethnicity, culture. these division forces though been a part have been made obsolete through constitution, government efforts and people's participation

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16. Domestic servants are one unique group of workers in modern India, which is ubiquitous but remains invisible. Indicate the challenges faced by this section of workers. Also, discuss the factors that contribute to these challenges and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words) 15**

घरेलू नौकर आधुनिक भारत में श्रमिकों का एक अद्वितीय समूह है, जो सर्वव्यापी है किन्तु अदृश्य बना रहता है। श्रमिकों के इस वर्ग द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए और उन्हें दूर करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

According to census 2011, there are about 5 million domestic servants out of which 80% are women.

Challenges face by domestic worker (DW)

1) low paid job as compared to other primary workers.
2) DW mainly from other states are harassed, ~~and~~ tortured, sexual assaults.
3) Mainly DW are below legal working age making them deprived of basic education
4) lack of recognition as workers
5) employer of DW treat them like traditional model of slavery as or servants and masters.

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Factors that aggravate such situation challenges

1) Uneducated DW and no information related to basic rights, wage and condition of work.

2) no legal recognition of D. workers.

3) No legal obligation of hiring and firing of DW.

4) Form unorganised sector of work that is unregulated.

5) Minimum wage rate is not fixed. ~~Also~~ for ex: Raj., Andhra P., Bihar only have policy regarding the same.

6) Lack of institutional infrastructure like household of migrant DW and

7) Lack of documents that make them even more vulnerable.

Way forward :

1) National domestic policy should be formulated keeping in the legal recognition

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of DW in mind.

2) NGOs and SHG be encouraged to form asso-ciation of DW to increase bargaining capacity.

3) Registration of DW in every municipality and Panchayat be done to maintain proper record and their basic pay.

4) Issue of harassment be reported even without documents or speedy concessions and hearing chance be given.

Thus, the plight of domestic workers has to be holistically addressed in order to provide basic facilities to all and achieve SDGs. (end of poverty in all its form)

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17. The story of contemporary India is a story of migration. In this context, explain how migration has shaped India socially and economically.

(250 words) 15

समकालीन भारत की कहानी वस्तुतः प्रवासन की एक कहानी है। इस संदर्भ में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि प्रवासन ने किस प्रकार भारत को सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से आकार दिया है।

During COVID-19 lock down pictures of migrant carvans surfaced speaking the migrant ~~xxxx~~ plight and challenges.

Migration in India

Internal - 37% population has undergone migration (census 2011) of which mall dominate inter-state rural to urban migration

External - India is the largest host of migrants (inter-country) according to global migration report 2020

Migration has shaped Indian scenario as follows:

+) Social front :

~~1) Led to~~ , Internal :

1) Mixing of various cultures and adoption of social practices like celebration of Lohri nation wide.

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2) Strengthened National unity and diluted regionalism.

3) Helped in diluting caste hierarchies and expose strangest caste practices.

External - Increased Indian diaspora and culture worldwide.

- Adoption of practices such as Namaste, especially during COVID-19.
- Aid in India's soft power

Economic -

1) depressurisation of overpopulous states like UP, Bihar

2) Availability of labour throughout the country for ex: during sugarcane harvest period.

3) Source of foreign currency and stabilisation of rupee.

4) Source of cheap labour in primary sector, (manufacturing and coal especially).

Challenges faced by migrants →
1) Social impact of discrimination at workplace.
2) Psychological impact of cultural shock, temperature variability adjustment.

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- economic impact of low wages, lack of basic needs
- lack of recognition in state oriented beneficiary schemes.

Way Ahead:

1) encouraging pull aspect of migration in Northern states as well.

2) Legal recognition to both internal and external migrants.

3) Caste based registration be done for increasing beneficiary [Pancha Mukhopadhyay committee]

Thus, migrants are the facilitator of huge populous country like India but are in need to secured in all aspect as highlighted above.

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18. Briefly describe the process of ozone hole formation. Also, explain why ozone hole over Antarctic is greater in size than the one over Arctic.

(250 words) 15

ओजोन छिद्र के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर का ओजोन छिद्र, आर्कटिक के ऊपर के छिद्र की तुलना में आकार में बड़ा क्यों है।

Ozone layer is found in the stratospheric layer of atmosphere. Ozone is highly unstable.

$$O_2 \xrightarrow{UV} \ddot{O} + \ddot{O}$$

(Oxygen molecule) (radical Oxygen).

$$\ddot{O} + O_2 \longrightarrow O_3$$

radical oxygen, Oxygen molecule, Ozone molecules

Formation of Ozone molecule [Fig 18.1]

Ozone hole is formed by action of fluoro-carbons (HFC, CFC) on the O_3 molecule as follows.

$$O_3 + HFC \xrightarrow[\text{UV rays}]{} Cl^- \longrightarrow O_3 + Cl^-$$

$$2O_2 + Cl^- \longrightarrow O_3 + Cl^-$$

$$O_3 + Cl^- \longrightarrow O_2 + OCl$$

$$OCl + O_3 \longrightarrow O_2 + OCl$$

Fig 18.2. Ozone layer depletion.

Thus, one molecule of fluorocarbon breaks 2 atoms of Ozone and a repetitive cycle.

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This is further aided by Polar & Stratospheric cloud. by catalysing chlorine molecules conversion to free radical.

The Ozone hole over Antarctic is greater in because:

1) Low mean temperature of Antarctic than Arctic that provides stable Polar stratospheric clouds. (PSC)

2) Stable air due to low continental and ocean temperature difference providing stable reaction atmosphere.

3) Hydration of stratosphere in Southern hemisphere because of vast ocean reaches further making it cooler and conducive for PSC.

4) Isolated conditions of Antarctic helps in stabilisation of polar vortex in southern hemisphere thus causing further to ozone depletion.

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Effects of ozone layer depletion
- → Induces for positive reaction or feedback loop causing more warming.
- → makes earth vulnerable to UV rays.
  - → human effects such as skin cancer.
  - → threat to biodiversity because of vulnerability of plants.

Global efforts → Vienna convention to
- tackle Ozone depleting substances.
- Montreal protocol to control CFCs and HFCs.

Thus ozone layer is very essential for the ultimate survival of life and should be encouraged through public awareness, global co-operation and government measures holistically.

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19. Ocean deoxygenation is one of the most detrimental, yet under-reported side-effects of human-induced climate change. Identify the causes behind it. Also, mention its socio-economic and environmental implications for the world. **(250 words) 15**

महासागरीय डीऑक्सीजनेशन मानव प्रेरित जलवायु परिवर्तन के सर्वाधिक हानिकारक, तथापि अल्पसूचित दुष्प्रभावों में से एक है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, विश्व के लिए इसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय निहितार्थों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ocean deoxygenation is loss of oxygen in ocean water due to various anthropogenic and natural causes.

Causes of Ocean deoxygenation

1) Eutrophication by nutrient enrichment, surface flow.

2) Increase in water temperature that decreases oxygen mixing capacity of water.

3) Oil spills and plastic crust causing a natural barrier to oxygen mixing interface.

4) Nitrogen deposition on the near surface of ocean air interface.

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Various effects of Ocean deoxygenation are :

I) Socio-economic :

a) Rise of dead zones leading to food security threats.

b) loss of potential fishing zones and threat to marine food industry.

c) Increased anoxic water can lead serious health effects.

d) can lead to Ocean acidification further increasing vulnerability to coastal tribes and tourism as well.

II) Environmental effects :

a) Threat to marine ecosystem as whole

b) Increased biological oxygen demand and metabolism that causes either invasion of stronger species or die all process.

c) Increased stratification of ocean threatening nutrient recycling and upwelling.

d) Global warming enhancement.

e) Threat to ecology such as corals that are building block of ocean environment.

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(c) disrupture of gaseous cycles such as carbon cycle as ocean is the major stabilizer of various cycles.

Way forward:

- Global efforts need to be culminated from every country to stabilise fertilizer and pesticide use.
- Use of technology such as denitrification and further enhancement be encouraged.

As highlighted by IUCN report 'Ocean deoxygenation: everyone's problem' it is very important to address the issue globally. Thus, efforts should be aligned to discuss and work on the same.

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20. Watershed management can ensure effective use of both natural and social capitals. In this context, discuss how the concept of integrated watershed management can help meet the sustainable development goals in India. **(250 words) 15**

जलसंभर प्रबंधन प्राकृतिक और सामाजिक, दोनों पूंजियों का प्रभावी उपयोग सुनिश्चित कर सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, विवेचना कीजिए कि एकीकृत जलसंभर प्रबंधन की अवधारणा भारत में संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकती है।

Watershed Management is use of technology to harness optimum development of resources sustainably within natural boundaries of a drainage system.

It ensures Natural and social capital as

1) Maintains equilibrium (natural) of a drainage system and human race
2) Ensures natural carrying capacity within the watershed boundaries.
3) Enhances resource management and technological enhancement
4) In-situ conservation aggravates environmental awareness. and increases natural capital through afforestation, and various methods
5) Increase productivity of land and further ensures proper cropping pattern and food security.

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Integrated Watershed Management (IWM) has 3 concepts:

1) Wastewater treatment

2) Desert Area protection

3) drought area management.

It helps in achieving sustainable goals like:

1) SDG 6 (water and sanitation) is ensured through IWM

2) desert area protection not only helps in achieving land degradation neutrality but also ensure climate Action (SDG 15 and 13 respectively)

3) Poverty and food security can be ensured through diverting wastewater treated water plants to plants and agriculture use [SDG 1 and 2 respectively]

4) Watershed Management further ensures decreased competition for water availability and ensures peace. (SDG 16)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward:

1) development of decentralized planning be done to increase awareness as done by Jal Shakti Abhiyan.

2) Increase state participation and integration on water divide rather that state boundaries for ex: Rajasthan's Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan can be integrated with Gujarat's Sujalam Sufalam Yojana.

As highlighted by composite water Management Index (NITI Aayog) India's per capita availability decreased from 2500 m^3 (2001) to 1500 m^3 (2011). Therefore a need of more social and environmental efforts to converge should be done.